

SA 1737. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of part II of subtitle C of title II of division C, add the following:

SEC. 3260. MANDATORY REVIEW OF CONTINUED NATO PARTICIPATION IN EVENT STANDING EUROPEAN ARMY IS ESTABLISHED.

Not later than 90 days after determining that the European Union has established a standing European Army, the President shall, in conjunction with the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State, conduct a review of the benefits, risks, and costs of continued United States participation in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

SA 1738. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in subtitle A of title II of division C, insert the following:

SEC. 32 . . . REQUIREMENT FOR AN AUTHORIZATION FOR USE OF MILITARY FORCE.

The President may only introduce members of the Armed Forces into hostilities in or on behalf of Taiwan—

(1) if Congress has enacted an authorization for the use of military force for such purpose; or

(2) for not more than 30 days to repel a sudden attack, or the concrete, specific, and immediate threat of such a sudden attack, upon the United States, its territories, or possessions, its armed forces, or other United States citizens overseas.

SA 1739. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In section 3209, strike subsections (c) through (h) and insert the following:

(c) **OFFICE LIAISONS.**—The Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of the Treasury shall each appoint, from within their respec-

tive departments at the level of GS-14 or higher, liaisons between the Office and the Department of Commerce or the Department of the Treasury, as applicable, to perform the following duties:

(1) Collaborate with the Department of State on relevant technology initiatives and partnerships.

(2) Provide technical and other relevant expertise to the Office, as appropriate.

(d) **MEMBERSHIP.**—In addition to the liaisons referred to in subsection (c), the Office shall include a representative or expert detailee from key Federal agencies, as determined by the Secretary of State.

(e) **PURPOSES.**—The purposes of the Office shall include responsibilities such as—

(1) creating, overseeing, and carrying out technology partnerships with countries and relevant political and economic unions that are committed to—

(A) the rule of law, freedom of speech, and respect for human rights;

(B) the safe and responsible development and use of new and emerging technologies and the establishment of related norms and standards;

(C) a secure internet architecture governed by a multi-stakeholder model instead of centralized government control;

(D) robust international cooperation to promote an open internet and interoperable technological products and services that are necessary to freedom, innovation, transparency, and privacy; and

(E) multilateral coordination, including through diplomatic initiatives, information sharing, and other activities, to defend the principles described in subparagraphs (A) through (D) against efforts by state and non-state actors to undermine them;

(2) harmonizing technology governance regimes with partners, coordinating on basic and pre-competitive research and development initiatives, and collaborating to pursue such opportunities in key technologies, including—

(A) artificial intelligence and machine learning;

(B) 5G telecommunications and other advanced wireless networking technologies;

(C) semiconductor manufacturing;

(D) biotechnology;

(E) quantum computing;

(F) surveillance technologies, including facial recognition technologies and censorship software; and

(G) fiber optic cables;

(3) coordinating with such countries regarding shared technology strategies, including technology controls and standards, as well as strategies with respect to the development and acquisition of key technologies to provide alternatives for those countries utilizing systems supported by authoritarian regimes;

(4) coordinating the adoption of shared data privacy, data sharing, and data archiving standards among the United States and partner countries and relevant economic and political unions, including complementary data protection regulations;

(5) coordinating with other technology partners on export control policies, including as appropriate through the Wassenaar Arrangement On Export Controls for Conventional Arms and Dual-Use Goods and Technologies, done at The Hague December 1995, the Nuclear Suppliers Group, the Australia Group, and the Missile Technology Control Regime; supply chain security; and investment in or licensing of critical infrastructure and dual-use technologies;

(6) coordinating with members of technology partnerships on other policies regarding the use and control of emerging and foundational technologies through appropriate restrictions, investment screening,

and appropriate measures with respect to technology transfers;

(7) coordinating policies, in coordination with the Department of Commerce, around the resiliency of supply chains in critical technology areas, including possible diversification of supply chain components to countries involved in technology partnerships with the United States, while also maintaining transparency surrounding subsidies and product origins;

(8) sharing information regarding the technology transfer threat posed by authoritarian governments and the ways in which autocratic regimes are utilizing technology to erode individual freedoms and other foundations of open, democratic societies;

(9) administering the establishment of—

(A) the common funding mechanism for development and adoption of measurably secure semiconductors and measurably secure semiconductors supply chains created in and in accordance with the requirements of section 9905 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116-283); and

(B) the multilateral telecommunications security fund created in and in accordance with the requirements of section 9202 of such Act; and

(10) collaborating with private companies, trade associations, and think tanks to realize the purposes of paragraphs (1) through (9).

(f) **REPORT.**—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter for the next 3 years, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Director for National Intelligence, shall submit an unclassified report to the appropriate congressional committees, with a classified index, if necessary, regarding—

(1) the activities of the Office, including any cooperative initiatives and partnerships pursued with United States allies and partners, and the results of those activities, initiatives, and partnerships; and

(2) the activities of the Government of the Peoples' Republic of China, the Chinese Communist Party, and the Russian Federation in key technology sectors and the threats they pose to the United States, including—

(A) artificial intelligence and machine learning;

(B) 5G telecommunications and other advanced wireless networking technologies;

(C) semiconductor manufacturing;

(D) biotechnology;

(E) quantum computing;

(F) surveillance technologies, including facial recognition technologies and censorship software; and

(G) fiber optic cables.

(g) **SENSE OF CONGRESS ON ESTABLISHING INTERNATIONAL TECHNOLOGY PARTNERSHIP.**—It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary of State should seek to establish an International Technology Partnership for the purposes described in this section with foreign countries that have—

(1) a democratic national government and a strong commitment to democratic values, including an adherence to the rule of law, freedom of speech, and respect for and promotion of human rights;

(2) an economy with advanced technology sectors; and

(3) a demonstrated record of trust or an expressed interest in international cooperation and coordination with the United States on important defense and intelligence issues.

(h) **CONTRIBUTION REQUIREMENT.**—Any agreement formed with one or more countries on a bilateral or multilateral basis under this section shall require, at minimum, that the other country or countries collectively share at least 50 percent of the costs associated with the partnership.